REMARKS

Claims 1-5, 8-13, 16 and 22-25 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-5, 8-13, 16 and 22-25 have been rejected.

Claim 24 has been cancelled.

Claims 1, 9, 11, 12, 16, 23 and 25 have been amended. Support for these claim amendments can be found at least in ¶ [0018], [0019], and [0025] of the Specification.

Unless otherwise specified in the below discussion, Applicants have amended the above-referenced claims in order to provide clarity or to correct informalities in the claims. Applicants further submit that, unless discussed below, these amendments are not intended to narrow the scope of the claims. By these amendments, Applicants do not concede that the cited art is prior to any invention now or previously claimed. Applicants further reserve the right to pursue the original versions of the claims in the future, for example, in a continuing application.

Applicants would also like to thank Examiner Shih for the interview conducted on February 10, 2009.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 1 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as purportedly being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. *See* Office Action, p. 2. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The Office Action asserts that the term "significant delay" in Claims 1 and 23 is purportedly a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. *Id.* Applicants

- 7 -

respectfully submit that the amendments to Claims 1 and 23 remove the language objected to by the Office Action. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1 and 23 are now in condition for allowance. Applicants further request the reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection.

The Office Action rejects Claim 24 on the grounds that the phrase "a significant delay" is purportedly improper. *See* Office Action, p. 2. Applicants respectfully submit that this rejection is moot in light of the cancellation of Claim 24.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-5, 8-13, 16 and 22-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,168,045 issued to Fliess et al. ("Fliess"), U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0104947 naming Schmitt as inventor ("Schmitt"), and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0128618 naming Datta as inventor ("Datta"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

In order for a claim to be rendered invalid under 35 U.S.C. §103, the subject matter of the claim as a whole would have to be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. *See* 35 U.S.C. §103(a). This requires: (1) the reference(s) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations; (2) there must be some teaching, suggestion or motivation to combine references either in the references themselves or in the knowledge of the art; and (3) there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *See* MPEP 2143; MPEP 2143.03; *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1355-56 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

The Office Action rejects independent Claims 1, 9, and 23 using substantially the same reasoning. *See* Office Action, pp. 3, 7, and 8. In light of this approach by the

- 8 -

Office Action, and without conceding to the implication that these claims are indeed substantially the same, Applicants will address the rejections using Claim 1, as amended, as representative of the rejected claims. Claim 1, as amended, states:

> 1.   A method in a computer system for generating a display page, the method comprising:
> receiving a request to generate a display page, wherein
> the display page comprises realtime information and non-realtime information,
> the realtime information comprises information retrieved from a database and displayable without further computation, and
> the non-realtime information comprises information requiring computation to generate the non-realtime information prior to display;
> retrieving the realtime information to be included on the requested display page;
> if a previously cached version of the non-realtime information is available,
> generating the requested display page comprising the retrieved realtime information and the previously cached non-realtime information; and
> if a previously cached version of the non-realtime information is not available,
> generating the requested display page comprising the retrieved realtime information and an indication that the non-realtime information is not yet ready for display, wherein the indication that the non-realtime information is not yet ready for display is provided in a location in which the non-realtime information is to be displayed,
> requesting generation of the non-realtime information,
> caching the generated non-realtime information, and
> generating the requested display page comprising the retrieved realtime information and the cached non-realtime information in response to a subsequent request for the requested display page.

The Office Action relies on Fliess, Schmitt, and Datta, in combination, to reject Claim 1. *See* Office Action, pp. 3-6. But Applicants respectfully submit that Fliess, Schmitt, and Datta, alone or in combination, fail to show, teach or even suggest all the limitations of Claim 1, as amended.

The Office Action cites to Fliess as purportedly disclosing "receiving a request to generate a display page, wherein the display page comprises realtime information and non-realtime information." *Id.*, p. 3 (citing Fliess 5:19-22, 6:8-12). The cited sections of

Fliess provide a purported system for modeling business objects as graphic objects. *See* Fliess, Abstract. Fliess provides that this modeling process purportedly consists of receiving information describing business objects, modeling the business objects using graphic object features, and displaying the generated graphic objects in a chart. *Id.*, Figure 1. The Office Action equates Fliess' business objects, graphic objects, and the display of graphic objects with the claimed display page comprising realtime information and non-realtime information. *See* Office Action, p. 3. But the cited sections of Fliess fail to show, teach, or even suggest a display page that comprises both realtime information and non-realtime information.

Fliess provides that modeling consists of translating business objects into features of graphic objects. *See* Fliess 2:24-30. Fliess further provides that a view page generated for a user provides a comprehensive overview of all business objects by displaying the business objects as graphic objects. *See* Fliess 8:33-41. Therefore, Fliess' business objects provide raw data that is manipulated to create and display graphical objects. Therefore, even if Fliess's business objects could be equated to the claimed realtime information (a point Applicants do not concede), there is no indication in Fliess that business objects are displayed as part of a view page together with graphic objects. Indeed, since the information that is within the business object is displayed in the graphic object, there is no reason to display both in Fliess.

By contrast, the claimed invention requires a display page comprising both realtime and non-realtime information. Realtime information is defined as information retrieved from a database and displayable without further computation and non-realtime information is defined as information requiring computation to generate the non-realtime information prior to display. Fliess fails to do this. Instead, Fliess only displays

- 10 -

graphical objects, which the Office Action admits are, at best, non-realtime information that requires computations. Hence, the cited sections of Fliess fail to show, teach, or even suggest a display page comprising realtime information and non-realtime information.

The Office Action admits that Fliess fails to provide the "if a previously cached version of the non-realtime information is not available, generating the requested display page comprising the retrieved realtime information and an indication that the non-realtime information is not yet ready for display" limitation. *See* Office Action, p. 4. The Office Action cites to Datta as purportedly providing this missing disclosure. *See* Office Action, p. 5. Applicants respectfully submit that Datta fails to show, teach, or even suggest this limitation.

Datta provides a purported preloader mechanism for faster web page delivery. *See* Datta, Abstract. The cited sections of Datta suggest that the generation of a web page using Datta consists of generating all content elements, writing the content elements to a buffer, and delivering the web page to a user. Datta, Figure 9. The Office Action equates Datta's generation of a web page with the claimed if a previously cached version of the non-realtime information is not available, generating the requested display page comprising the retrieved realtime information and an indication that the non-realtime information is not yet ready for display. But Datta fails to show, teach, or even suggest that a display page is generated comprising realtime information and an indication that the non-realtime information is not yet ready for display. In fact, Datta waits to display all content elements of a web page at once. Datta provides that "[a]fter all content elements have been processed . . . . the buffer elements that were not found in cache are written to the Component Cache 718, and the web page is returned to the requesting

user." Datta ¶ [0095], ll. 23-28, Figure 9. As such, Datta cannot be said to teach a display page that comprises both realtime information that is ready to be retrieved <u>and</u> and an indication that non-realtime information which needs to be generated is not yet ready for display.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that neither Fliess, Datta, nor Schmitt, alone or in combination, disclose all the limitations of Claims 1, 9, and 23, and all claims depending therefrom, and that these Claims are in condition for allowance. Applicants therefore respectfully request the Examiner's reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections to these claims and an indication of the allowability of same.

Dependent Claim 25:

25.   The method of claim 1 further comprising:
drilling down to view the underlying information used to generate a portion of the
        display page comprising the realtime information and the non-realtime
        information, wherein said the drilling comprises
                retrieving selected information used to generate the portion of the
                        display page; and
                regenerating the display page comprising the realtime information,
                        the non-realtime information and the selected information
                        in response to a request related to such selected
                        information.

The Office Action relies on Fliess to reject the previous version of Claim 25. *See* Office Action, pp. 8-9. But Applicants respectfully submit that Fliess fails to show, teach or even suggest all the limitations of Claim 25, as amended.

The Office Action cites to Fliess as purportedly disclosing "retrieving selected information used to generate the portion of the display page; and regenerating a display page comprising the realtime information, the non-realtime information and the selected information in response to a request related to such selected information." *Id.* (citing

Fliess 4:4-10). Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 25 has been amended to clarify a drill-down operation that comprises retrieving selected information used to generate a portion of a display page and regenerating a display page with the realtime information, the non-realtime information, and the selected information.

While Fliess provides for purportedly allowing a user to drill down into additional details as desired (Fliess, 8:67-9:5), Applicants respectfully submit that Fliess' drill down does not show, teach, or even suggest the drill down operation steps stated in Claim 25. Fliess provides for "clicking on an X dimension label in the chart 740 to open view into additional details concerning the selected business area, and clicking on a graphic object 746 to open a view into additional details concerning the corresponding project." Fliess 9:1-4. For example, Fliess provides that clicking on a business area or project provides additional information regarding a business area or project, such as project description, manager, and location information. *See* Fliess, Figures 8-10. By contrast, Claim 25 requires retrieving selected information that is <u>used to generate</u> a portion of the display page. Therefore, Fliess' additional details cannot be equated to the claimed selected information because Fliess' additional details are not disclosed as being <u>used to generate</u> a portion of a display page. Instead, Fliess' additional details are used to allow a user to obtain further details about a business area or project. Thus, Fliess fails to provide a drill down operation that retrieves selected information used to generate a portion of a display page.

Moreover, even if Fliess' drill down and additional details can be equated to the claimed drilling down operation comprising retrieving selected information used to generate a portion of a display page (a point Applicants do not concede), Fliess fails to provide that a drill down operation is also comprised of regenerating a display page

- 13 -

comprising the realtime information, the non-realtime information, and the selected information. Instead, Fliess provides that when a chart is selected for additional details, a new window is displayed with the additional details sought. By contrast, the claimed invention regenerates a display page that comprises realtime information, non-realtime information, and the selected information used to generate a portion of the original display page on the same display page. Therefore, Fliess's new window cannot be equated to the claimed regenerated display page because it lacks the necessary realtime and non-realtime information on the same display page.
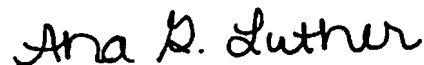
For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that Fliess fails to show, teach, or even suggest all the limitations of Claim 25, and that this claim is in condition for allowance. Applicants therefore respectfully request the Examiner's reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection to Claim 25 and an indication of the allowability of same.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application and the claims therein are believed to be in condition for allowance without any further examination and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 512-439-5094.

If any extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) are required in order for this submission to be considered timely, Applicants hereby petition for such extensions. Applicants also hereby authorize that any fees due for such extensions or any other fee associated with this submission, as specified in 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17, be charged to deposit account 502306.

Respectfully submitted,

Ana G. Luther
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 61,704
Telephone: (512) 439-5094
Facsimile: (512) 439-5099